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(54) METHOD FOR EXAMINING PERIODONTOSIS

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To readily carry out the examination of periodontal diseases such as gingivitis or periodontitis by reacting a specimen collected from the oral cavity with a substrate for measuring the activity of an alkaline phosphatase.

CONSTITUTION: A substrate for measuring the activity of an alkaline phosphatase (preferably p-nitrophenyl phosphate, etc.) and an amine-based buffer solution (preferably diethanolamine buffer, etc.) at pH7.5-11 are added to a specimen collected from the oral cavity and reaction is carried out at 20-40° C for 1 to 30min. Coloring is measured with an absorbance meter, etc., to carry out the objective examination. Furthermore, when only the activity of the alkaline phosphatase derived from a periodontal pathogenic germ is detected, the specimen is heat-treated at 45-70° C for 1-15min and cooling pretreatment is then carried out.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The periodontal disease inspection approach characterized by making the specimen extracted from the oral cavity react with the substrate for alkaline phosphatase activity measurement, and diagnosing extent of a periodontal disease from extent of the coloring.

[Claim 2] The approach according to claim 1 which was made to react in the amine system buffer solution of pH 7.5-11.

[Claim 3] The approach according to claim 1 or 2 which measured the alkaline phosphatase activity in this specimen after performing pretreatment which heat-treats the specimen extracted from the oral cavity for 1 - 15 minutes at the temperature of 45-70 degrees C.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the periodontal disease inspection approach that periodontal diseases, such as gingivitis and periodontitis, can be inspected easily.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, as the inspection approach of periodontal diseases, such as gingivitis and periodontitis, the approach of detecting the periodontopathic bacteria in a dental plaque directly or indirectly, and the approach which the method of detecting an inflammatory enzyme is learned from the gingival-sulcus decoction etc., for example, is shown in following ** - ** are proposed.

[0003] [Detection of the periodontopathic bacteria in a dental plaque]

** Gum disease diagnostics which investigates the moving state of *Bacteroides gingivalis* in the focus of gum disease using the monoclonal antibody to monoclonal antibody method *Bacteroides gingivalis* (*Bacteroides gingivalis*) (JP,60-73463,A). The inspection approach using a monoclonal antibody specific in an *Actinobacillus* bitter taste chino MISETEMUKOMI wardrobe (*Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans*) (JP,62-211558,A).

** How (JP,61-257200,A) to detect DNA probe method *Homo sapiens* oral cavity lesion-related a microorganism or a human cell using DNA or an RNA probe.

** Periodontal disease inspection medicine which can measure specifically the aminopeptidase Mr. enzyme activity which bacteria produce using the substrate of the bacteria production enzyme detecting method specification (JP,63-36800,A, 63-87999 official report).

[0004] [Detection of an inflammatory enzyme]

** How (JP,61-71000,A) to detect the neutral proteolytic enzyme, especially collagenase enzyme activity in gingival crevice fluid.

** The saliva diagnostic test which detects a periodontal disease by measuring par oxidase enzyme activity (JP,60-222768,A, 61-254854 official report).

** How to measure the amount of leucocyte esterase which exists in the oral cavity (JP,64-34299,A).

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, the approach of ** required time amount by the judgment the top which an advanced technique needs for obtaining a monoclonal antibody, and although the DNA probe method of ** was high sensitivity, the problem was in operability, such as use of an isotope. Moreover, although the operability of the approach of ** is good, sensibility cannot say that it is enough. Furthermore, the approach of ** which measures an inflammatory enzyme - ** cannot say that clinical correspondence is sufficiently clear in the present condition.

[0006] This invention was made in view of the above-mentioned situation, and offers quickness and the periodontal disease inspection approach which can be performed simple and correctly for a diagnosis of a periodontal disease, or prediction of the advance.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem and its Function] The alkaline phosphatase in the specimen extracted out of the oral cavities, such as saliva, as a result of repeating examination wholeheartedly, in order that this invention person may attain the above-mentioned purpose Extent of activity corresponds with extent of periodontal diseases, such as gingivitis and periodontitis. (It abbreviates to ALP hereafter) When the substrate for ALP activity measurement is made to react to this specimen and extent of coloring is investigated, the more advance extent of a periodontal disease is high, extent of coloring is also high, therefore, the more can detect extent of a periodontal disease from extent of coloring, And according to this approach, the substrate for ALP activity measurement is made to react to the specimen extracted out of the oral cavity. Since the ALP activity in this specimen was only measured from coloring extent,

moreover, the knowledge of the ability to diagnose the advance condition of a periodontal disease objective easily was carried out for a short time with the naked eye by an easy technique and actuation.

[0008] In this case, as an approach of measuring the ALP activity in a Homo sapiens blood serum, although JP,2-9397,A, 2-207800, 2-35098, and 3 No. -83599 official report have a proposal conventionally This invention is what measures directly the ALP activity of the specimen extracted out of the oral cavity. Although clear detection may not be performed and time amount may be required by this since the ALP activity in the specimen extracted from the oral cavity is very a minute amount as compared with the ALP activity in blood etc. in that extent of a periodontal disease can be judged correctly, and this case As a substrate for ALP activity measurement, a phenyl phosphoric acid, p-nitrophenyl phosphoric acid, beta-glycerophosphoric acid, a torr IJINIUMU BUROMOINDOIRURIN acid, an aminophenyl phosphoric acid, A naphthol phosphoric acid, naphthyl phosphoric acids, those salts, and by using p-nitrophenyl phosphoric acid or its salt, and reacting more preferably especially, in the buffer solution of pH 7.5-11, especially an amine system buffer Sensibility rises, the measurement of the amount of ALP in the specimen extracted from the oral cavity is attained at least, more exact symptoms can be judged, and the knowledge of the ability to carry out reaction-time nearby shortening is carried out.

[0009] Furthermore, since the measuring method of the conventional ALP activity measured ALP of the various origins, such as the living body origin and the bacteria origin, collectively, it was difficult to be unable to clarify the origin of ALP activity but to carry out separation measurement of these in a conventional method. However, if the ALP activity is measured after heat-treating the specimen extracted out of the oral cavity for 1 - 15 minutes at 45-70 degrees C, the ALP activity of the periodontopathic bacteria origins, such as Bacteroides gingivalis, will be detected specifically, the knowledge of dividing ALP by the origin and being able to check existence of a pathogenic bacillus will be carried out, and it will come to make this invention.

[0010] In addition, it is thought that according to this invention ALP in the specimen extracted from the oral cavity diagnoses extent of a periodontal disease by measuring ALP activity, or can predict the advance by the inflammatory response (leukocyte migration, bleeding) accompanying existence of a cause bacillus and it since ALP activity rises although it originates in a thing from living bodies (Homo sapiens), such as periodontal disease cause bacilli, such as Bacteroides gingivalis and spirohete, and a leucocyte, and a blood serum.

[0011] Hereafter, the ALP activity of per this invention and also the specimen which extracted the periodontal disease inspection approach of this invention out of the oral cavity when explained in full detail is measured using the substrate for ALP activity measurement.

[0012] Here, as a specimen, if it extracts out of the oral cavity, which thing may be used, for example, saliva, a dental plaque, a gingival-sulcus decoction, etc. are suitable.

[0013] Moreover, although synthetic substrates, such as a phenyl phosphoric acid, p-nitrophenyl phosphoric acid, beta-glycerophosphoric acid, a torr IJINIUMU BUROMOINDOIRURIN acid, an aminophenyl phosphoric acid, a naphthol phosphoric acid, naphthyl phosphoric acids, and those salts, are used suitably, for example and p-nitrophenyl phosphoric acid and its salt are more desirable also in these as a substrate for ALP activity measurement, a substrate is not limited to these. In addition, as for the amount of the substrate used, it is desirable to carry out in 0.001-50mg (buffer-solution + specimen)/ml.

[0014] The reaction of the above-mentioned specimen and a substrate is 0.01-5 mols, and is recommended from the point that the buffer solutions, such as amine system buffers, such as a diethanolamine buffer of pH 7.5-11, a carbonic acid buffer, a glycine buffer, and a boric-acid buffer, and especially carrying out in amine system buffers, such as a diethanolamine buffer, can perform the above-mentioned reaction the optimal (sensibility being good in a short time). In addition, in these buffer solutions, metal ions, such as Mg ion, Zn ion, and Mn ion, can be added in order to advance the reaction of alkaline phosphatase and a substrate effectively.

[0015] Although the specimen and substrate which were mentioned above are made to react in the above-mentioned buffer solution preferably and coloring extent after a reaction is judged by the approach of this invention, it is [after mixing the buffer solution] still more desirable in this case a specimen, a substrate, and to make it react for 1 - 30 minutes at 20-40 degrees C.

[0016] After reaction termination performs extent of a periodontal disease, and prediction of advance by judging extent of coloring with an absorbance meter, a naked eye, etc.

[0017] In addition, since extent of coloring is made clear more, a color reagent can be added. The thing according to the property of a substrate is selected as a color reagent, for example, a molybdc acid, an amino antipyrin, a coupling agent, fast red, fast blue, fast black, a fast garnet, etc. can be used.

[0018] Here, although the ALP activity in the specimen extracted out of the oral cavity by the approach mentioned above can be measured, in this invention, only ALP of periodontopathic bacteria is detectable by

performing pretreatment which heat-treats the specimen extracted out of the oral cavity.
 [0019] As this heat treatment condition, the approach of keeping warm more preferably 45–70 degrees C of specimens for 1 – 15 minutes under 55–65-degree C conditions, cooling on ice etc. after that, and suspending a reaction with a thermostat etc., is suitable on a water bath. Thus, after making the pretreated specimen react with the above-mentioned substrate, existence of periodontopathic bacteria can be checked by judging extent of the coloring.

[0020]

[Effect of the Invention] according to the inspection approach of this invention -- a periodontal disease's diagnosis and prediction of gingivitis etc. of advance extent -- quickness -- it can judge simple and correctly. Therefore, this invention approach is very practical.

[0021]

[Example] Although an example is given and this invention is explained concretely hereafter, this invention is not restricted to the following example.

[0022] [Example 1] The effectiveness of the periodontal disease inspection approach of this invention was investigated by the following approach.

On test-method clinical findings, gum extracted saliva from each of the healthy person binary name accepted to be normal, the person binary name accepted to be slight gingivitis, those [one] who were accepted to be serious gingivitis, and the person binary name accepted to be periodontitis, and measured the ALP activity in saliva.

[0023] That is, 0.05ml of saliva was added to diethanolamine buffer (1.0M, pH10.0) 0.5ml of disodium p-nitrophenylphosphate (2mg/(ml)) content, and it was made to react for 5 minutes at 37 degrees C. Subsequently, after adding 0.5ml of decinormal NaOH solutions for a reaction halt, extent of coloring was judged on the following criteria with the naked eye. A result is shown in Table 1.

criterion [of change of a color]: -- it does not color - it colors a little -- ** coloring of is done + -- it colors strongly ++ [0024]

[Table 1]

		該 当 被 検 者 数 (人)			
病気の程度	発色の程度	—	±	+	++
	健 常 者	2	0	0	0
	軽 度 歯 肉 炎	1	1	0	0
	重 度 歯 肉 炎	0	0	1	0
	歯 周 炎	0	0	1	1

[0025] Moreover from the result of Table 1, when a periodontal disease patient's saliva measures the ALP activity in the specimen which high coloring was accepted compared with a healthy person's saliva, therefore was extracted from the oral cavity showed objective that a periodontal disease could be diagnosed for a short time.

[0026] [Example 2] On clinical findings, gum extracted saliva from each of a person binary name which was accepted to be the healthy person binary name accepted to be normal and periodontitis, and measured the ALP activity in saliva like the example 1.

[0027] The ALP activity in saliva was measured using the commercial ALP measurement kit in a blood serum [alkaline phosphatase Test Wako (Wako Pure Chem industrial company make)] for the comparison.

[0028] The judgment was performed by measuring the value of 405nm with an absorbance meter. A result is shown in Table 2.

[0029]

[Table 2]

方 法 \ 対 象	健康者 1	健康者 2	歯周炎 1	歯周炎 2
本 発 明 方 法	0.042	0.054	0.520	1.114
市 販 キ ッ ト	0.022	0.049	0.080	0.089

[0030] According to this invention approach, from the result of Table 2, it was accepted in high sensitivity that a periodontal disease can be diagnosed.

[0031] [Example 3] It was [56 degree-C] under water bath, after having made into the specimen 381 shares of Bacteroides (Porphyromonas) gin JIBARISU which is an adult man's blood serum consider that is healthy, the thing which extracted the leucocyte, respectively, and periodontopathic bacteria on clinical findings, dividing these specimens into every 0.05ml two test tubes and adding activators (Triton X100 etc.), one sample was kept warm for 10 minutes, and it ice-cooled after that, and temperature was lowered.

[0032] Next, the ALP activity of the specimen heat-treated by the same approach as an example 1 and an unsettled specimen was measured on the wavelength of 405nm using the absorbance meter. A result is shown in Table 3.

[0033]

[Table 3]

検 体 \ 処 理 条 件	未 処 理	熱 処 理 (56℃,10分)
ヒ ト 血 清	0.735	0.035
ヒ ト 白 血 球	0.431	0.006
バクテロイデス・ジンジバリス 3 8 1	0.795	0.823

[0034] It was shown that 381 shares of Bacteroides gingivalis is more stable than the result of Table 3 in the above-mentioned heat treatment among what is considered as the origin of the ALP activity in an oral cavity specimen, and it was admitted that only ALP of periodontopathic bacteria was specifically detectable among the ALP activity of the specimen extracted from the oral cavity.

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(54)【発明の名称】 歯周疾患検査方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 歯周疾患の進行程度を診断及び予測する。

【構成】 口腔内から採取した検体にALP(アルカリフォスファターゼ)活性測定用基質、例えばp-ニトロフェニルリン酸2ナトリウムをpH7.5~11の緩衝液中で反応させ、その発色程度から歯周疾患の程度を診断する。この場合、検体を45~70℃で1~15分間処理することにより、歯周病原性細菌由来のALPを選択的に検出できる。

【効果】 この検査方法は、発色程度が高い程歯周疾患進行程度が高いもので、これにより歯周疾患の進行程度を迅速、簡便かつ正確に判定できる。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 口腔より採取した検体をアルカリフォスファターゼ活性測定用基質と反応させ、その発色の程度から歯周疾患の程度を診断することを特徴とする歯周疾患検査方法。

【請求項2】 反応をpH7.5～11のアミン系緩衝液中で行うようにした請求項1記載の方法。

【請求項3】 口腔より採取した検体を45～70℃の温度で1～15分間熱処理する前処理を施した後、該検体中のアルカリフォスファターゼ活性を測定するようにした請求項1又は2記載の方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、歯肉炎、歯周炎等の歯周疾患を容易に検査することができる歯周疾患検査方法に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、歯肉炎、歯周炎等の歯周疾患の検査方法としては、歯垢中の歯周病原性細菌を直接又は間接的に検出する方法や、歯肉溝浸出液などから炎症性酵素を検出する方法が知られており、例えば下記の①～⑥に示す方法が提案されている。

【0003】〔歯垢中の歯周病原性細菌の検出〕

① モノクローナル抗体法

バクテロイデス・ジンジバリス (*Bacteroides gingivalis*) に対するモノクローナル抗体を用いて、歯周病の病巣におけるバクテロイデス・ジンジバリスの動態を調べる歯周病診断法 (特開昭60-73463号公報)。アクチノバチルス・アクチノミセテムコミタンス (*Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans*) に特異的なモノクローナル抗体を用いた検査方法 (特開昭62-211558号公報)。

② DNAプローブ法

ヒト口腔病変関連の微生物又はヒト細胞をDNA又はRNAプローブを用いて検出する方法 (特開昭61-257200号公報)。

③ 細菌産生酵素検出法

特定の基質を用いて細菌が産生するアミノペプチダーゼ様酵素活性を特異的に測定し得る歯周疾患検査薬 (特開昭63-36800号、同63-87999号公報)。

【0004】〔炎症性酵素の検出〕

④ 歯肉溝液中の中性蛋白分解酵素、特にコラゲナーゼ酵素活性を検出する方法 (特開昭61-71000号公報)。

⑤ パーオキシダーゼ酵素活性を測定することにより、歯周疾患を検出する唾液診断試験 (特開昭60-222768号公報、同61-254854号公報)。

⑥ 口腔内に存在する白血球エステラーゼ量を測定する方法 (特開昭64-34299号公報)。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、①の方法はモノクローナル抗体を得るのに高度な技術が必要である上、判定までに時間を要し、②のDNAプローブ法は高感度であるものの、アイソトープの使用など操作性に問題があった。また、③の方法は操作性は良いが、感度が十分とはいえない。更に、炎症性酵素を測定する④～⑥の方法は、臨床との対応が現状では十分明確であるとはいえない。

【0006】本発明は上記事情に鑑みなされたもので、歯周疾患の診断或いはその進行の予測を迅速、簡便かつ正確に行うことができる歯周疾患検査方法を提供する。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段及び作用】本発明者は上記目的を達成するため鋭意検討を重ねた結果、唾液等の口腔内から採取された検体中のアルカリフォスファターゼ (以下、ALPと略す) 活性の程度が歯肉炎、歯周炎等の歯周疾患の程度と対応し、この検体にALP活性測定用基質を反応させ、発色の程度を調べた場合、歯周疾患の進行程度が高ければ高い程、発色の程度も高く、従って発色の程度から歯周疾患の程度を検知することができること、そしてこの方法によれば、口腔内から採取した検体にALP活性測定用基質を反応させ、発色程度からこの検体中のALP活性を測定するだけであるから、簡単な技術及び操作で短時間に、しかも、肉眼で容易に歯周疾患の進行状態を客観的に診断できることを知見した。

【0008】この場合、ヒト血清中のALP活性を測定する方法としては、従来、特開平2-9397、2-207800、2-35098、3-83599号公報に提案があるが、本発明は口腔内から採取した検体のALP活性を直接測定するもので、これにより歯周疾患の程度を正確に判定し得ること、この際、口腔から採取した検体中のALP活性は血中のALP活性などに比較し、非常に微量であるため、明確な検出が行われない場合もあり、また時間を要することもあるが、ALP活性測定用基質としてフェニルリン酸、p-ニトロフェニルリン酸、β-グリセロリン酸、トリイジニウム・プロモインドイルリン酸、アミノフェニルリン酸、ナフトールリン酸、ナフチルリン酸やそれらの塩、特にp-ニトロフェニルリン酸又はその塩を使用し、またより好ましくは反応をpH7.5～11の緩衝液、特にアミン系バッファーで行うことにより、感度が上昇し、口腔より採取した検体中のALP量が少なくともその測定が可能となり、より正確な病態を判定し得、反応時間もより短縮し得ることを知見したものである。

【0009】更に、従来のALP活性の測定方法は、生体由来、細菌由来など、種々の由来のALPをまとめて測定するので、ALP活性の由来を明確にすることができず、従来法ではこれらを分離測定するのは困難であっ

た。ところが、口腔内から採取した検体を45～70℃で1～15分間熱処理した後、そのALP活性を測定すると、バクテロイデス・ジンジバリス等の歯周病原性細菌由来のALP活性を特異的に検出し、ALPを由来により分けて病原性菌の存在を確認し得ることを知見し、本発明をなすに至ったものである。

【0010】なお、口腔より採取した検体中のALPは、バクテロイデス・ジンジバリス、スピロヘータ等の歯周疾患原因菌、及び白血球、血清等の生体（ヒト）からのものに由来するが、本発明によれば、原因菌の存在、それに伴う炎症反応（白血球遊走、出血）により、ALP活性が上昇するので、ALP活性を測定することにより、歯周疾患の程度を診断し或いはその進行を予測し得るものと考えられる。

【0011】以下、本発明につき更に詳述すると、本発明の歯周疾患検査方法は、口腔内から採取した検体のALP活性をALP活性測定用基質を用いて測定するものである。

【0012】ここで、検体としては、口腔内から採取したものであればいずれのものでもよく、例えば唾液、歯垢、歯肉溝浸出液などが好適である。

【0013】また、ALP活性測定用基質としては、例えばフェニルリン酸、p-ニトロフェニルリン酸、β-グリセロリン酸、トリイジニウム・プロモインドイルリン酸、アミノフェニルリン酸、ナフトールリン酸、ナフチルリン酸やそれらの塩等の合成基質が好適に用いられ、これらの中でもp-ニトロフェニルリン酸及びその塩がより好ましいが、基質はこれらに限定されるものではない。なお、基質の使用量は0.001～50mg/ml（緩衝液+検体）とすることが好ましい。

【0014】上記検体と基質との反応は0.01～5モルで、pH7.5～11のジエタノールアミンバッファ一等のアミン系バッファ、炭酸バッファ、グリシンバッファ、ホウ酸バッファなどの緩衝液、とりわけジエタノールアミンバッファ等のアミン系バッファで行うことが、上記反応を最適に（短時間で感度よく）行うことができる点から推奨される。なお、これらの緩衝液中には、アルカリフォスファターゼと基質の反応を効果的に進める目的でMgイオン、Znイオン、Mnイオンなどの金属イオンを添加することができる。

【0015】本発明の方法では上述した検体と基質とを好ましくは上記緩衝液中で反応させ、反応後の発色程度を判定するが、この場合検体と基質、更に緩衝液を混合後、20～40℃で1～30分間反応させることが好ましい。

【0016】反応終了後は、発色の程度を吸光度計、肉眼等により判定することで歯周疾患の程度や進行の予測を行うものである。

【0017】なお、発色の程度をより明瞭化するため、発色試薬を添加することができる。発色試薬としては基質の特性に応じたものが選定され、例えばモリブデン酸、アミノアンチピリン、カップリング剤、ファストレッド、ファストブルー、ファストブラック、ファストガーネット等を用いることができる。

【0018】ここで、上述した方法により口腔内から採取した検体中のALP活性を測定し得るが、本発明において、口腔内から採取した検体を熱処理する前処理を行うことにより、歯周病原性細菌のALPのみを検出することができる。

【0019】この熱処理条件としては、水浴上、恒温槽などで検体を好ましくは45～70℃、より好ましくは55～65℃の条件下で1～15分間保温し、その後氷などで冷却して反応を停止する方法が好適である。このように前処理された検体を上記基質と反応させた後、その発色の程度を判定することによって歯周病原性細菌の存在を確認できる。

【0020】

【発明の効果】本発明の検査方法によれば、歯肉炎等の歯周疾患の進行程度の診断や予測を迅速、簡便かつ正確に判定することができる。従って、本発明方法は非常に実用的である。

【0021】

【実施例】以下、実施例を挙げて本発明を具体的に説明するが、本発明は下記実施例に制限されるものではない。

【0022】〔実施例1〕下記方法により本発明の歯周疾患検査方法の有効性を調べた。

試験方法

臨床所見上、歯肉が正常と認められた健常者2名、軽度歯肉炎と認められた者2名、重度歯肉炎と認められた者1名、歯周炎と認められた者2名のそれぞれから唾液を採取し、唾液中のALP活性を測定した。

【0023】即ち、p-ニトロフェニルリン酸2ナトリウム（2mg/ml）含有のジエタノールアミンバッファ（1.0M, pH10.0）0.5mlに唾液0.05mlを添加し、37℃で5分間反応させた。次いで、反応停止のため0.1規定NaOH溶液0.5mlを加えた後、発色の程度を肉眼により下記基準で判定した。結果を表1に示す。

色の変化の判定基準：

発色しない	—
やや発色する	±
発色する	+
強く発色する	++

【0024】

【表1】

【表 2】【表 3】

が示され、口腔から採取された検体のALP活性のうち
歯周病原性細菌のALPのみを特異的に検出できること
が認められた。

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